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Report #2

Progress Report

European Pine Shoot Moth Surveys

Oregon and Washington

as of April 23, 1962

by

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This is the second in a series of weekly reports covering the progress and findings of European pine shoot moth surveys and eradication projects in Oregon and Washington during 1962.

Portland, Oregon

The Portland survey and eradication project is progressing smoothly with well over one-fourth of the city completed. Included within this completed portion were areas that contained the heaviest concentrations of ornamental pine plantings which required critical and time consuming examinations. However, now that most of these critical areas have been inspected, survey progress should accelerate and it appears that the job will be successfully completed within the allotted time.

Survey accomplishments to date show that a total of 584 man days have been spent on the examination of 39,815 pines located on 57,430 individual properties. There were 212 collections made by the survey crews and submitted to the project biologist for determinations but none contained shoot moth. The source of any collection that even remotely resembled the insect or the damage it covers was double checked to avoid a possible error in identification.

Western Washington

The western Washington eradication project started April 9 in Bellingham, Washington and is still in progress. Bellingham is the first of six western Washington communities where complete eradication of all known shoot moth infestations will be undertaken.

The survey got off to a good start but tree removal was postponed because of a lack of public acceptance of the program, due either wholly or in part to a combination of events which included misinterpretation of a newspaper article. Later in the week, however, efforts were concentrated on publicity and practically all communication media were utilized (television, radio, and press) to inform the community of the program and most important of all, the importance behind it.

As of this date, the main shoot moth infestation appears to be still restricted to a semi-exclusive area known as "Edgemore" in the extreme southwest portion of Bellingham. Only one other infested tree was found outside of this area, but according to its owner, it originated from the Edgemore area and was transplanted sometime last summer.